

### REMARKS

Claims 1-78 are pending in the application. Claims 51-78 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed toward non-elected inventions. In the Office Action of June 19, 2003, the Examiner made the following disposition:

- A.) Commented on the listing of references in the specification.
- B.) Objected to the specification.
- C.) Objected to claim 10.
- D.) Rejected claims 19, 20, 30, 31, 41, 42, 45, 48 and 50 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.
- E.) Rejected claims 1-6, 9-15 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by *Nishizaki et al.*
- F.) Rejected claims 1-7 and 10-16 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by *Tamano et al.*
- G.) Rejected claims 8 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nishizaki et al.* in view of *Thompson et al.*
- H.) Rejected claims 8 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tamano et al.* in view of *Thompson et al.*
- I.) Rejected claims 19-26, 29-37, 40-47 and 50 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nishizaki et al.* in view of *Ikeda*.
- J.) Rejected claims 28, 39 and 49 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nishizaki et al.* in view of *Ikeda* and further in view of *Thompson et al.*
- K.) Rejected claims 19-27, 30-38 and 41-48 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tamano et al.* in view of *Ikeda*.
- L.) Rejected claims 28, 39 and 49 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tamano et al.* in view of *Ikeda* and further in view of *Thompson et al.*

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections and address the Examiner's disposition as follows:

A.) Examiner's comment on the listing of references in the specification:

Applicants acknowledge the Examiner's comment on the listing of a reference on page 2 of the specification. If Applicants determine that the reference should be submitted in an information disclosure statement, then Applicants will do so separately herefrom.

B.) Objection to the specification:

Claim 49 has been amended as per the Examiner's request to overcome the objection. Accordingly the specification has not been amended.

Applicants respectfully submit the objection has been overcome and request that it be withdrawn.

C.) Objection to claim 10:

Claim 10 has been amended as per the Examiner's request to overcome the objection.

Claim 36 has been amended to correct a minor informality.

Applicants respectfully submit the objection has been overcome and request that it be withdrawn.

D.) Rejection of claims 19, 20, 30, 31, 41, 42, 45, 48 and 50 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph:

Claims 19, 20, 30, 31, 41, 42, 45, 48 and 50 have been amended as per the Examiner's request to overcome the rejection.

Applicants respectfully submit the rejection has been overcome and request that it be withdrawn.

E.) Rejection of claims 1-6, 9-15 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by *Nishizaki et al.*:

Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejection.

Applicants' independent claims 1 and 10 have each been amended to each claim an anode that contains a metal belonging to the group V or group VI of the periodic table at least at a portion of the anode that is in contact with an organic light emission layer. The anode has a reflectance of 40% or higher. As described in Applicants' specification, since the anode has a reflectance of 40% or higher, and the anode is used with the cathode, which can be more light permeable, light can be emitted from the side of the cathode. (Specification, page 12, lines 14-20).

This is clearly unlike *Nishizaki*, which fails to disclose or even suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or greater. Instead, *Nishizaki* discloses an anode that has a transmissivity of 10% or more. (Col. 53, lines 49-54). The Examiner argues that *Nishizaki's* anode materials inherently possess Applicants' claimed reflectance property, however, Applicants' respectively disagree. *Nishizaki* merely teaches that its anode has a transmissivity, but fails to even discuss its anode's reflectance. Applicants agree that certain anode materials may have *some* reflectance value, however, it is not inherent that *Nishizaki's* anode has Applicants' *claimed* reflectance merely because the anode is made of a certain material. Nowhere does *Nishizaki* even discuss its anode's reflectance -- and to the contrary merely discusses its anode's transmissivity. Accordingly, *Nishizaki* fails to disclose or even suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or higher.

Therefore, *Nishizaki* fails to disclose or even suggest Applicants' claim 1 and 10.

Claims 2-3, 5-6, 9, 11-12, 14-15 and 18 depend directly or indirectly from claims 1 or 10 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons that claims 1 and 10 are allowable.

Claims 4 and 13 have been canceled.

Applicants respectfully submit the rejection has been overcome and request that it be withdrawn.

F.) Rejection of claims 1-7 and 10-16 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by *Tamano et al.*:

Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejection.

Applicants' independent claims 1 and 10 have each been amended to each claim an anode that contains a metal belonging to the group V or group VI of the periodic table at least at a portion of the anode that is in contact with an organic light emission layer. The anode has a reflectance of 40% or higher. As described in Applicants' specification, since the anode has a reflectance of 40% or higher, and the anode is used with the cathode, which can be more light permeable, light can be emitted from the side of the cathode. (Specification, page 12, lines 14-20).

This is clearly unlike *Tamano*, which fails to disclose or even suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or greater. In fact, *Tamano* fails to even discuss a reflectance of its anode. The Examiner argues that *Tamano's* anode materials inherently possess Applicants' claimed reflectance property, however, Applicants' respectively disagree. *Tamano* merely teaches that its anode is made of a certain material, such as chromium. Applicants agree that certain anode materials such as chromium may have *some* reflectance value, however, it is not inherent that *Tamano's* anode has Applicants' *claimed* reflectance merely because the anode is made of a certain material. Nowhere does *Tamano* even discuss its anode's reflectance. Accordingly, *Tamano* fails to disclose or even suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or higher.

Therefore, *Tamano* fails to disclose or even suggest Applicants' claim 1 and 10.

Claims 2-3, 5-7, 11-12, 14-16 depend directly or indirectly from claims 1 or 10 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons that claims 1 and 10 are allowable.

Claims 4 and 13 have been canceled.

Applicants respectfully submit the rejection has been overcome and request that it be withdrawn.

G.) Rejection of claims 8 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nishizaki et al.* in view of *Thompson et al.*:

Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejection.

Applicants' independent claims 1 and 10 are allowable over *Nishizaki* as discussed above. *Thompson* still fails to disclose or suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or higher. Therefore, *Nishizaki* in view of *Thompson* still fails to disclose or suggest Applicants' claims 1 and 10.

Claims 8 and 17 depend directly or indirectly from claims 1 or 10 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons that claims 1 and 10 are allowable.

Applicants respectfully submit the rejection has been overcome and requests that it be withdrawn.

H.) Rejection of claims 8 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tamano et al.* in view of *Thompson et al.*:

Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejection.

Applicants' independent claims 1 and 10 are allowable over *Tamano* as discussed above. *Thompson* still fails to disclose or suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or higher. Therefore, *Tamano* in view of *Thompson* still fails to disclose or suggest Applicants' claims 1 and 10.

Claims 8 and 17 depend directly or indirectly from claims 1 or 10 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons that claims 1 and 10 are allowable.

Applicants respectfully submit the rejection has been overcome and requests that it be withdrawn.

I.) Rejection of claims 19-26, 29-37, 40-47 and 50 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nishizaki et al.* in view of *Ikeda*:

Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejection.

Applicants' independent claims 19, 30 and 41 have each been amended to each claim an anode/first electrode that contains a metal belonging to the group V or group VI of the periodic table at least at a portion of the anode/first electrode that is in contact with an organic light emission layer. The anode/first electrode has a reflectance of 40% or higher. As described in Applicants' specification, since the anode has a reflectance of 40% or higher, and the anode is used with the cathode, which can be more light permeable, light can be emitted from the side of the cathode. (Specification, page 12, lines 14-20).

This is clearly unlike *Nishizaki*, which fails to disclose or even suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or greater. Instead, *Nishizaki* discloses an anode that has a transmissivity of 10% or more. (Col. 53, lines 49-54). The Examiner argues that *Nishizaki's* anode materials inherently possess Applicants' claimed reflectance property, however, Applicants' respectfully disagree. *Nishizaki* merely teaches that its anode has a transmissivity, but fails to even discuss its anode's reflectance. Applicants agree that certain anode materials such as chromium may have *some* reflectance value, however, it is not inherent that *Nishizaki's* anode has Applicants' *claimed* reflectance merely because the anode is made of a certain material. Nowhere does *Nishizaki* even discuss its anode's reflectance -- and to the contrary merely discusses its anode's transmissivity. Accordingly, *Nishizaki* fails to disclose or even suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or higher.

Therefore, *Nishizaki* fails to disclose or even suggest Applicants' claim 19, 30 and 41.

Further, *Ikeda* also fails to disclose or suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or greater. Therefore, *Nishizaki* in view of *Ikeda* still fails to disclose or suggest claims 19, 30 and 41.

Claims 20-23, 25-26, 29, 31-34, 36-37, 40, 42-44, 46-47 and 50 depend directly or indirectly from claims 19, 30 or 41 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons that claims 19, 30 and 41 are allowable.

Claims 24, 35 and 45 have been canceled.

Applicants respectfully submit the rejection has been overcome and request that it be withdrawn.

J.) Rejection of claims 28, 39 and 49 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nishizaki et al.* in view of *Ikeda* and further in view of *Thompson et al.*:

Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejection.

Applicants' independent claims 19, 30 and 41 are allowable over *Nishizaki* in view of *Ikeda* as discussed above. *Thompson* still fails to disclose or suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or greater. Therefore, *Nishizaki* in view of *Ikeda* and further in view of *Thompson* still fails to disclose or suggest Applicants' claims 19, 30 and 41.

Claims 28, 39 and 49 depend directly or indirectly from claims 19, 30 or 41 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons that claims 19, 30 and 41 are allowable.

Applicants respectfully submit the rejection has been overcome and requests that it be withdrawn.

K.) Rejection of claims 19-27, 30-38 and 41-48 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tamano et al.* in view of *Ikeda*:

Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejection.

Applicants' independent claims 19, 30 and 41 have each been amended to each claim an anode/first electrode that contains a metal belonging to the group V or group VI of the periodic table at least at a portion of the anode/first electrode that is in contact with an organic light emission layer. The anode/first electrode has a reflectance of 40% or higher. As described in Applicants' specification, since the anode has a reflectance of 40% or higher, and the anode is used with the cathode, which can be more light permeable, light can be emitted from the side of the cathode. (Specification, page 12, lines 14-20).

This is clearly unlike *Tamano*, which fails to disclose or even suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or greater. In fact, *Tamano* fails to even discuss a reflectance of its anode. The Examiner argues that *Tamano's* anode materials inherently possess Applicants' claimed reflectance property, however, Applicants' respectively disagree. *Tamano* merely teaches that its anode is made of a certain material, such as chromium. Applicants agree that certain anode materials such as chromium may have *some* reflectance value, however, it is not inherent that *Tamano's* anode has Applicants' *claimed* reflectance merely because the anode is made of a certain material. Nowhere does *Tamano* even discuss its anode's reflectance. Accordingly, *Tamano* fails to disclose or even suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or higher.

Therefore, *Tamano* fails to disclose or even suggest Applicants' claim 19, 30 and 41.

Further, *Ikeda* also fails to disclose or suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or greater. Therefore, *Tamano* in view of *Ikeda* still fails to disclose or suggest claims 19, 30 and 41.

Claims 20-23, 25-27, 31-34, 36-38, 42-44, 46-48 depend directly or indirectly from claims 19, 30 or 41 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons that claims 19, 30 and 41 are allowable.

Claims 24, 35 and 45 have been canceled.

Applicants respectfully submit the rejection has been overcome and request that it be withdrawn.

L.) Rejection of claims 28, 39 and 49 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tamano et al.* in view of *Ikeda* and further in view of *Thompson et al.*:

Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejection.

Applicants' independent claims 19, 30 and 41 are allowable over *Tamano* in view of *Ikeda* as discussed above. *Thompson* still fails to disclose or suggest an anode that has a reflectance of 40% or greater. Therefore, *Tamano* in view of *Ikeda* and further in view of *Thompson* still fails to disclose or suggest Applicants' claims 19, 30 and 41.

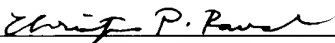
Claims 28, 39 and 49 depend directly or indirectly from claims 19, 30 or 41 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons that claims 19, 30 and 41 are allowable.

Applicants respectfully submit the rejection has been overcome and requests that it be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that claims 1-3, 5-12, 14-23, 25-34, 36-44 and 46-50 are patentable. It is therefore submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. Notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

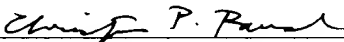
Respectfully submitted,

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